

## ALPENA ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor  
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, July 5, 1893.

We do not suppose people care much about it, as a majority of the voters in Michigan seems to be glad of it, that they are taxed \$15,000,000 a year on the tin they use. They have got so accustomed to being skinned that, like the cels that were skinned alive, they rather enjoy it.—Jackson Patriot.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is authority for the statement that a sermon factory is among the new industries. It proposes to utilize the phonograph for actually preaching the sermons of the greatest preachers in the land in as many country churches as choose to pay a phonograph rental of \$100 to \$125 per year for sermons and music.

This cry that pensioners whose names are rightfully on the roll will be wronged by an investigation into the 300,000 cases, or by an examination of the entire pension roll, is utterly specious. It has been raised simply in defense of rascally agents and of men who have preyed themselves to get money from the government.—Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.)

Any man may vote in Michigan. He may be ignorant and unable to read or speak the English language, or read any language. That doesn't count. The late unlamented Legislature gave to women the privilege of voting in certain elections, provided they can read English. The compliment is entirely a generous one. Some other legislation on the other side of the house would not have been out of place.—Grand Rapids Press.

Business men all over the country as strongly appealing to the extra session of congress, soon to meet, for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. The financial depression throughout the land, is attributed mainly to the Sherman law, by business men of all parties, and the prospects and hopes that relief will come by the repeal, which is now looked for, seems to have had a tendency to strengthen and enliven business in a very marked degree.

Republican logic: The closeness of the times this year is all chargeable to the Democrats, while the silver lining to the dark cloud, that is fast showing itself to the country, should be credited up to the Republican column. If the country this year is visited with a destructive cyclone it will be the fault of the Democratic administration, while if, on the contrary, we have no such mishap, and the people of the country should be prosperous, then the last Republican administration should receive the thanks of the American people.

The Topeka Capital interviews a Populist assessor who says: "Since I have been engaged in the work of assessing the railroads I find they are assessed in excess of almost any other class of property." This is doubtless an honest fact. It is a common thing for cities and counties to give "a bonus" to build a railroad, and as soon as it reaches them and begins business they treat it as an open enemy and a foreign corporation and pile on every burthen the law allows. Men whose lands have been doubled in value because of the railways—as is the case in Kansas—have been loudest in denouncing railways as inimical to the farmers' interests. It is high time that railroads were given the honest treatment given all other properties.

## Extra Session of Congress.

President Cleveland has named August 7th as the day for the meeting of the extra session of congress, and the business pulse of the country at once seems to have settled down to its more natural beating. This extra session, as everybody is aware, is called for the purpose of taking some action that will tend to settle the present stringency of the currency, and start business again in its proper channel, by restoring confidence.

In the proclamation for this extra session, Mr. Cleveland says: "Whereas, the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervades all districts have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor;

"And, whereas, the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by congress."

And then the call is made for the

extra session of congress to convene at 12 o'clock noon, on Aug. 7th.

## Recording of Deeds.

The Supreme Court has declared the section of the new tax law relative to the recording of deeds, to be valid. The following is a summary of the opinion:

"1. Section 135 is valid. The certificate required need not set forth the liens or titles held by the state or individuals, but only the fact that liens or titles are held by the state or by individuals or both. The existence of such liens or titles does not prevent the recording of the deed or plat unless the lien held by the state is acquired for taxes becoming due within five years previous to the date of the instrument.

"2. If the certificate shows that all the taxes have not been paid for five years previous to the date of the deed or plat, it is not entitled to record.

"3. If at the annual tax sales the land has been sold to individuals, this is a payment so far as the state and municipalities are concerned, and is payment within the meaning of the act.

"4. The net includes those taxes and those only which, when paid to the collector, are required by law to be returned to the County Treasurer, and when not paid to him are by him to be returned to the Auditor-General. It does not contemplate that either of these officers shall make any examination outside the records of their own offices. Unless such records show non-payment, the presumption is that the taxes are paid, and justify the certificate that all taxes are paid as shown by the records."

## Railroad Across the Sahara.

If the United States could cross our continent with railroads, or if Russia can span Asia with a line of rails, why cannot France cross the Sahara desert with a railroad? Possibly it can. A beginning has been made in that mammoth undertaking. But the difficulties are incalculable. As soon as those that are now known shall be overcome others will arise. Consider for an instant the enormous obstacles to making a railroad 1,500 miles long through a territory without wood or ties, without water, without everything required to sustain life. Railroads have been constructed through countries to which all the materials required have had to be carried. But here is a country which does not even supply water for the men who must do the work. Yet this stupendous work is now seriously contemplated by the French government. When it is undertaken the rails will be laid from oasis to oasis, which lie like islands in the great ocean of the desert. As it approaches the south the trunk line may be divided, one arm to run to Lake Tchad, and the other to strike the Niger above Timbuctoo, from which point steamers could descend to Senegambia. The work may cost hundreds or even thousands of millions of dollars.—Mail and Express.

Perhaps no plank in the Democratic platform of last year was more sharply criticised than the one which demanded a repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank issues. Yet, within a little more than a year the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, an entirely non-partisan paper, and one whose opinion on financial affairs is recognized as conservative and safe, advocates the repeal of the tax on state banks circulation, allowing the general government the right only to prescribe certain conditions. It says in part:

"When any state shall enact (1) That the issues of banks doing business under its laws, shall not exceed in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up capital; (2) That the notes of such banks shall constitute a first lien upon the assets of the bank; (3) That a central agency shall be established within the state for the redemption of said notes; and (4) That the banks shall be subject to regular official examination—then and under such conditions, the tax of ten per cent shall not be enforced against notes so issued.

"Such a regulation," it is insisted "would put the circulation of the state banks under conditions of guarantee closely similar to those we have suggested as for the national banks, and would elevate the status of the notes immeasurably above that of the old state issues; while, in states which did conform their laws to these conditions, the prohibitory effect of the tax would remain operative; but under conditions far less objectionable upon political grounds than those that now exist."

## Taxing a Square Meal.

When Colonel McKinley climbs upon the Ohio stump to expound to the Buckeyes the beneficence of the protective system, he will delight a listening world if he will give a working diagram, with specifications, showing just how an American voter can soothe his inner man without paying tax at the McKinley tollgates.

The "free breakfast table" has been widely exploited as the perfect blossom of Republican tariffs, but to the unlighted there is suspicion of a string tied to the adjective "free." For what avails it if a man

to get his tea and coffee untaxed if he has to pay toll at the rate of 45 per cent on his coffee mill, 45 to 60 per cent on his teapot, and 55 to 60 per cent on the cups from which said tea and coffee are sipped, not to mention the half cent a pound that is exacted on the refined sugar with which those useful beverages need to be sweetened? Will the Colonel recommend that tea and coffee be taken straight to save the tax on refined sugar, and scooped up in the hollow of the hand to save the tax on crockery? And if the breakfast table be really free, how shall a man savor his eggs and yet escape the tax on salt?

The high-tariff orators have not spread themselves much on the freedom of the dinner table. With a custom-house tax of 20 per cent on plum pudding, how much could they? Nor can any veracious orator claim that pumpkin pie is free when the essential ingredient of ripe pumpkins is taxed full 25 per cent. In the latter part of winter, when cellar and storehouse are bare of vegetables, people living in the country often find in prunes a great promoter of regular digestion of scurvy-compelling diet, and yet the McKinley toll on prunes is 2 cents a pound.

Leaving luxuries and concentration attention for a moment upon victuals that belong in the domain of necessities, it found that in the McKinley schedules bologna sausage and sauerkraut are as free as free as salvation or a beer lunch, while all other sausage must pay 25 per cent and cabbages 3 cents a head.

The great American jack rabbit is also protected by the McKinley aegis, for no foreign-born rabbit can pass our custom-house alive without paying 20 per cent of what he is worth, nor dead for less than 10 per cent. And if any hungry American wants to help out the home market by shooting his own rabbit he must pay McKinley 35 per cent on the gunwads.

Table cloths are taxed 40 to 50 per cent and table cutlery 75 to 100 per cent. And when the Kentucky Colonel prepares to get up an appetite for his taxed dinner he is horrified to discover that straws for mint juleps are not admitted into this free country for less than 30 per cent ad valorem.

Before Colonel McKinley is re-elected Governor of Ohio he will doubtless hear from a good many blockheads who want to know how the American farmer is protected by the taxes on pumpkins and cabbage heads.—St. L. R.

## Secretary Thurber.

Coming here entirely unfamiliar with the duties of his office and unacquainted with Washington ways, public men, or newspaper men, Mr. Thurber had to spend half of the time in learning, while in the other half he grappled with the double portion of work which falls to the President's private secretary at the beginning of an administration. Day in and day out, except Sundays, for weeks, Mr. Thurber got up at 7 o'clock in the morning and worked until 2 or 3 o'clock the next morning, hardly stopping to eat. He must have lost 25 pounds during March and April, and as he is so light in figure that he had very little to lose, this meant more to him than twice as much would have meant to some men. But he mastered his task.

He learned all that he had to learn and he did all that he had to do until he could say that every communication coming to the White House, however trivial, is attended to on the day of its arrival, every correspondent getting an answer and the business presented being promptly disposed of. And he did not make any blunders either.

The fact is he is a very bright man, and, while his experience as a lawyer was chiefly in his office, he knew men and affairs better than those who criticised him when he first came to Washington, thought he did. He found human nature in Washington to be very much like human nature in Detroit, and after he had learned who was who and had gotten the hang of men's titles he found that sagacity, tact and courtesy worked just as well at the White House as in his law office. There was a certain disposition among public men and newspaper men, when Mr. Thurber came here, to imagine that an over-reverence for Mr. Cleveland, which they thought they detected in the interview in which Mr. Thurber announced that he had accepted the private secretaryship, would make him say and do ludicrous things in the private secretary's office.

But those who had this idea had to give it up, for Private Secretary Thurber's attitude to the President seems to be just what it ought to be. Private Secretary Thurber's functions seem to be like those of Private Secretary Lamont. But that was to be expected, no matter who became private secretary, not only because there is only one La-

mont, but because President Cleveland in his second term is very different from President Cleveland in his first term.

It is interesting to learn that President Cleveland never had any intention of taking another newspaper man for private secretary, in spite of the numerous rumors of last winter connecting the names of several newspaper men with the office. It seems that Mr. Cleveland while he appreciated fully the success of Col. Lamont in the private secretaryship, had the idea which so many old-fashioned lawyers have, that other things being equal, a lawyer would fill any office better than a man who was not a lawyer, and made up his mind, when he re-nominated, that if he was re-elected he would select a lawyer as private secretary.—Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

## Good Roads.

The chief thing lacking to the prosecution of road reform in this state is a conviction on the part of the people that it is advantageous, or in other words that it will be worth what it will cost. We have all the powers requisite now to go ahead with the work of any county when the people of the county so will. When the people are satisfied on the economic point, there can be no doubt about their going ahead.

There should be no serious difficulty in satisfying them on this point. The economic advantages of road reform and improvement are no longer matters of guesswork, or a speculation. They have been demonstrated. New Jersey, to its credit as a state, he said, has run the risk involved in making the experiment and is now reaping the reward of a demonstration. It did not stop to inquire, whether good roads could be made to pay, but went ahead to see what the fact was. It has found that they do pay and the rest of the states can profit by its experience.

In the June number of Good Roads, a magazine devoted to the cause of road improvement, there are half a dozen papers on the success which has been met with in New Jersey in the matter of road reform; and the facts furnished are full of interest. The principal article on "New Jersey's Progress" is by President Burroughs, of the State Road Improvement Association; and the first fact he states is one that may well arrest the attention of every farmer. This fact is that before the building of the New Jersey turnpikes twenty-five baskets of potatoes were considered a fair load from the farm he occupies. After the turnpikes were built fifty to sixty baskets were considered no more of a load than the twenty-five were before. Since the stone road was built the load carried with ease is from eighty-five to 100 baskets. A similar, if not greater saving has been found in hauling heavy loads other than potatoes. Clearly an improvement which shows such definite, tangible results in the way of saving is worth paying out money for.

As to the cost of these improvements the writer gives some detailed figures which are so dependent on the cost of the material and freight that they have no special value here; but one statement made shows that a good deal of expense can be safely incurred. One of the counties of the state issued \$450,000 in bonds for the purpose of improving its roads and put down about sixty miles of stone roads, averaging sixteen feet in width; and although they are paying a tax in addition to all other taxes to meet the interest of 4 per cent on these bonds, the tax rate in the county is lower than it was before roads were built.

In another paper in the same number of the magazine referred to, it is shown what has been done in Union Co., New Jersey, through improvement of the roads. In 1880 the road act, known as the Miller law, was passed, providing that the roads might be improved in a certain manner specified, one-third of the expense to be paid by the cities, towns, townships or boroughs, through which the improvement was made, and the other two-thirds by the county at large. There was a provision in the law for borrowing money to the extent of \$300,000 and raising \$500,000 more by direct tax. The bonds were issued at 4 per cent and sold at a small premium; and the \$500,000 tax was extended over two years. The roads have now been built two years and some of them three. Two years before the roads were built, in 1887, the tax rate of the county, not including school, township or any other tax, was .60. In 1892, after the expenditure of \$350,000 for roads, it was .50. The valuation of the property of the county in 1889, the year the roads were commenced, was \$27,946,000. In 1892, two years after the road was finished, the valuation was \$31,700,470, an increase of nearly 4,000,000. It is

not contended that the entire increase is due to road improvement, but it is shown very clearly, by a comparison of different localities that the increase is very largely traceable to that cause.

There is a provision in New Jersey for state aid in certain cases in which the law differs from that which we have in Michigan. We have here, however, as already stated, all the law that is needed as a basis for going ahead with the work. What is wanted is a touch of the same spirit and enterprise which has animated the farmers of New Jersey.—Free Press.

## Council Proceedings.

The Common Council of the city of Alpena met in regular session, in the Council Room, on July 3d, 1893, and was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., by the Recorder.

Present, Wm. A. McDonald, Recorder, and Aldermen Holmes, Bowden, D. A. Campbell, Wilson, Crawford, Daoust and Beck.

Journal of session held June 19th read and approved.

Aldermen Maunton, A. Campbell and Blackley appeared and took their seats.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. S. Walken, asking permission to use part of the street in front of his premises, to pile building material on while he is putting a foundation under his building.

Moved by Alderman Daoust that the request of Mr. Walken be granted, providing he takes the necessary precaution to fence in and display danger signals around the same. Carried by unanimous vote.

## PETITIONS.

Several petitions, asking for sidewalks, sewers, water mains, etc., were presented, and by the chair referred to their proper committees.

From Walter Sater, asking that his taxes be remitted, as he was unable to pay the same.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, on motion of Alderman Daoust, by unanimous vote.

## REPORT OF OFFICERS.

From the Comptroller recommending the payment of the following bills:

Mike Shink	39 94
Dr. Arthur Wilkinson	100 00
Wm. A. McDonald	50 00
Joe Henke	40 00
Joe LeChait	31 73
Isidore Yachuk	15 00
Wm. Crawford	15 00
Henry Thompson	47 00
Dr. J. B. Biss	100 00
Dr. McGuire	80 00
Dr. Latour	10 00
Dr. Bell	30 00
Dr. Dunlop	10 00
Dr. Fekner	10 00
Dr. Howell	30 00
Dr. Cameron	10 00
Dr. Small	10 00
Dr. Davis	10 00
Rudolph Westervelt	37 00
Alpena Gas Co.	23 00
Holmes & Reynolds	22 50
Henry Clothier	1 50
Alpena Gas Co.	23 00
Alpena Gas Co.	20 00
Joe McNeil	10 00
H. B. Beach	10 00

Also recommending that several bills be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Moved by Alderman A. Campbell that the report of the Comptroller be accepted and his recommendations concurred in, and warrants ordered drawn for the payment of the several bills as recommended. Carried by unanimous vote.

From the Comptroller, a report showing the condition of the different funds on hand up to July 1st. Report accepted and filed.

From the Chief of the Fire Department, recommending the payment of the following amounts:

Hose Co. No. 1	\$50 00
Hose Co. No. 2	50 00

## REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending the payment of the following bills:

Johnson, Collins & Co.	1,192 43
Alpena City Water Co.	2,235 00
H. C. Gordon	7 50
Steele & Son	7 50
Fred A. Rice	50 00
H. D. Edwards	100 00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Moved by Alderman A. Campbell that the Council meet at Engine House No. 1, on the morning of the 4th, in time to take part in the parade. Carried by unanimous vote.

On motion of Alderman Daoust the Council adjourned.

Wm. A. McDonald, Recorder.

## The Magazine of the Future.

The July Cosmopolitan will mark the most radical step ever taken in periodical literature. With that issue the magazine, unchanged in form, in fact, one of the best numbers of the Cosmopolitan ever issued, will be put on sale at twelve and one-half cents per copy—\$1.50 a year. The cutting in half of a price already deemed low for an illustrated magazine is the result of an intention long since formed, to give to the public an illustrated monthly of the very highest class at such a price as must bring it within the reach of all persons of intellectual tastes, however limited their incomes. There are more than ten million readers in the United States and less than eight hundred copies of the Cosmopolitan are printed to supply their demands. More than four years have been spent in reaching the organization necessary for the production of The Cosmopolitan at this price, a figure hitherto undreamed of by the reading world. Each department of the work has been slowly perfected, until with the January number of this year one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the magazine were prepared upon presses and machinery of the most improved form, built with a view to producing the finest results at the very minimum of expense—the only establishment in the world, it is believed, devoted exclusively to the printing of an illustrated monthly magazine. To establish a magazine upon such a basis at the out-of-pocket cost of the Cosmopolitan is a growth of The Cosmopolitan's editors, almost unprecedented in magazine records, has produced the conditions which make this departure from established prices possible. The Cosmopolitan promises to make the year 1893 the most brilliant in its history. No other year has seen such an array of distinguished names as will appear on its title page during 1893. De Maupassant, Mark Twain, George Ebers, Valder, Spielhaugen, Franke, Corpe, Flammarion and Paul Heyse, are some of the authors whose work will appear for the first time during the year in the pages of the Cosmopolitan. Among the artists whose work will deco-

rate its pages for the first time during 1893 are Laurens, Tounaint, Verge, Hochgrosse, and Schwabe, William Dean Howells will be a regular contributor during 1893. A feature of the July number will be triple frontispieces by Hochgrosse and Guillonnet.

If any doubts as to the abundant success of the Cosmopolitan Magazine had been fostered, they must be summarily dispelled upon a glance at the superb number for July. From the beautiful white and gold cover, on which the favorite California poppy is glorified, to the last page of the magazine there is a bounteous feast for the eye and the mind.

One of the most important contributions to the July number is that by Hon. Thomas J. Geary, the author of the now famous "Geary Bill," on the "Chinese and the Chinaman." The writer clinches his anti-Chinese arguments in a way that carries conviction with every word. Mr. Geary regards the Chinese deportation as second only in importance to the abolition of slavery, and believes the issue should be met, if necessary, with equal heroic treatment. He presents a fair and entirely dispassionate presentation of the facts, bringing his statistics up to date, and using recent developments and decisions to illustrate the points of his argument.

Without doubt the Californian Columbian Edition is the most beautiful production of its kind ever issued west of New York.

We have used Ely's Cream Balm about three years, and have recommended its use in more than a hundred special cases of catarrh. The unanimous answer to our inquiries is, "It's the best remedy that I have ever used." Our experience is, that where parties compound its use, it never fails to cure.—J. H. Montgomery & Co., Druggists, Decatur, Iowa.

When I began using Ely's Cream Balm my catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since.—J. H. Sommers, Stephany, Conn.

A New Certain Cure for Piles.

We do not intend to endorse any except articles of genuine merit, we therefore take pleasure in recommending to sufferers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letter speaks for itself:

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore., writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since. Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says: The pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed every trace of itching piles. I cannot thank you enough for it. The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new, certain, painless cure for every form of piles. It is safe, sure and cheap. Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him.

## Detroit Markets.

The following quotations are copied from the Detroit Free Press:

Apples, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel.
Butter, 15c to 20c per pound.
Live turkeys, 8c to 10c per pound.
Live turkeys, 10c to 12c per pound.
Eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen.
Flour per barrel, \$3.40 to \$4.00.
Hay baled, \$14.00 to \$15.00 per ton.
Oats per bushel, 30c to 34c.
Onions per bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.30.
Pork, \$19.50 to \$20.75 per bbl.
Potatoes per bushel, 5c to 7c.
Wheat, \$2.61 to \$2.65 per bushel.

The above quotations are mostly of a wholesale nature. The price at retail stores is higher.

## Kerr &amp; Jermin

Wholesale and Retail  
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,  
Lumbermen's Furnishing Goods.

FIRST QUALITY GOODS  
AND LOWEST PRICES.

REMEMBER, THE OLD RELIABLE.

McRae Block, 334 Dock Street.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the County of Alpena.  
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said county, held on the 21st day of June, 1893, the following resolution was adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect of said Board:

Resolved, That the question of adopting the County Road System be submitted to a vote of the Electors of said county of Alpena, at a Special Election to be held on the

17th DAY OF JULY, 1893.

And a Special Election is hereby called to be held in the several townships and wards of said county on the day last aforesaid for the purpose of taking such vote.

Notice is further given that said question will be stated on the ballot to be used at said Election, as follows: "Shall the County Road System be adopted by the County of Alpena?"

Dated Alpena, June 21st, 1893.  
J. J. SIMMONS,  
Clerk of the County of Alpena.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

State of Michigan, County of Alpena.—  
In the matter of the estate of Margaret Moffat, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Margaret Moffat, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Alpena, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1893, there will be sold, public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the county of Alpena, in said State, on the 17th day of August, 1893, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale), the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot four (4), in block two (2) of the City of Alpena, in said county of Alpena, and lot four (4), in block one (1) of the City of Alpena, in said county of Alpena, Michigan.

JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.  
Alpena, July 21st, 1893.

CHANCERY SALE.

The Circuit Court for the County of Montcalm, in Chancery.

The Huron Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. The Grand Rapids Lumber Company, a corporation.

In pursuance of a decree of order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, there will be sold, under the direction of the undersigned, the premises situated at the office and mill, west of the Huron Lumber Company, in said county of Alpena, State of Michigan, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, 1893, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the following described property, to-wit: One steam log hauler, manufactured and owned by the Huron Lumber Company, and one steam log hauler, manufactured and owned by the Grand Rapids Lumber Company, and all the logs, timber and property of every kind belonging to and used as a part of the business of said companies.

Dated Alpena, Mich., July 16th, 1893.  
JAMES COLLINS, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, and Clerk of the County of Montcalm, State of Michigan.

The Engineer  
Of the Wakefield, Mass., Rattan Works, C. Young, says: In all cases of biliousness accompanied with those terrible sick headaches, I have found no other medicine that seems to take hold and do the good that your Sulphur Bitters does. It is the best family medicine made.

All Broken Down.  
Is it not sad to see so many young men every day of whom this can be said? Young men, take my advice. Stop all indications which you have practiced, keep good hours, retire early, and build up your shattered system by using Sulphur Bitters, which will cure you.—Old Physician.

## SUPERIOR ROOMS

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World's Fair Visitors,

AT "THE LINDEN,"

Woodland Park, six blocks from Exposition grounds, choice residence and prohibition district. For further information apply at Centennial Book Store, Alpena, Mich., or address

E. W. NASON,  
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Everything Fresh.

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Flour, Feed, Hay Grain,

Fruits and Vegetables,

Muellerweiss & Co.'s

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GENERAL HARDWARE.

Builders Hardware a Specialty.

Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Drags, and in fact all kinds of

Farming Implements,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bolton Block, Corner Dock and Fletcher Streets.

FREE TO MEN

"The waste time, money and health with 'doctors,' 'wonderful 'cure-alls,' 'specifics,' etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for a prompt, lasting cure. Lack of strength, vigor and